for promoting two-way trade between India and Taiwan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDOIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the increasing demands from trade and industry circles to increase the scope for contacts with Taiwan, the Government have been encouraging exchange of business delegations with Taiwan. With the growing awareness and interaction among the businessmen about the trade potential that/exists between India and Taiwan, bilteral trade and investment with Taiwn is likely to expand substantially.

Setting up of EPZs.

6271. SHRI P. UPENDRA: Will tae Miinster of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting up Export Processing Zoneg in the country (EPZ) to boost exports of manufactured products;

(b) what is the contribution of the EPZs to the countrys export efforts;

(c) what is the progress of the EPZs in various parts of the country; and

(d) whether Government is planning to permit private Sector partibipation in the management of EPZs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The establishment of Export Processing Zones inter-alia aims at earning foreign exchange, stimulating domestic and foreign investments in export oriented industries and expanding employment opportunities.

(b) and (c) There are seven Export Processing Zones at Kandla (Gujarat), Santacruz(Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Noida (U.P.), Falta (West Bengal) and Visakhapatnam (A.P.). The zone at Visakhapatnam has become operational only recently. Total exports from all the zones were Rs 1959.91 crores in 1993-94.

(d) While the Government has decided principle to permit strengthening of zone infrastructure by harnessing private/ joint sector resources, there is no proposal to permit private sector management of the existing zones.

चीनी का निर्यात

6272. श्री अनन्तराम देवजीभाई डबे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान चीनी की कुल कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इस निर्यात के कारण चीनी उद्योग को घाटा उठाना पड़ा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) इस उद्योग के हितों की सुरक्षा हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ) चीनी के निर्यात के लिये चीनी निर्यात संवर्धन अधिनियम, 1958 के प्रावधानों के तहत नामित अभिकरण इंडियन शुगर एंड जनरल इंडस्ट्री एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड से प्राप्त जान कारी के अनुसार, वित्तीय वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान 285192.43 मी० टन चीनी का निर्यात किया गया । चूंकि वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए खाते अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुए हैं, अत: उक्त कारपोरेशन ने सूचित किया है कि वह अभी चीनी के निर्यात पर यदि कोई घाटे हुए हों तो उनके ब्यौरे बताने की स्थिति में नहीं है ।

Effect of GATT Agreement on Food Grains and support Price

6273. SHRI S.S SURJEWALA; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the GATT agreement on the procurement of food-grains and

on the support price being given to farmers by Government; and

(b) if any one of them is adversely affected then what steps Government propose to take to obviate the adverse effect of the agreement on these categ ories?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There will be no adverse effect on procurement of food grains and on the support price.

(b) Does not arise.

Bill on Sui-Generis

6274. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a bill in the current session to make an act in 'Sui Generis' for safeguarding farmers' interests; and

(b) whether Government have considered the views of the ICAR on the above issue and if so, the points recommended by ICAR which are being incorporated in the proposed bill?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) ICAR has been fully associated with the drafting of the legislation.

Effects of GATT on Industries

6275. SHRI RAMNATH KOVIND: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the short term and long term effects on our national industries of our becom ing a member of GATT;

(b) whether these effects can be mea sured in some common denominations and if so, what will be the scenario on time-scale;

(c) whether there are any apprehensions of arm twisting by the industrialized countries on economic pressures because of our joining GATT; and

(d) the areas most vulnerable because of our medium technology status vis-a-vis industrialised countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) India has been a member of GATT since 1948. The reults of the Uruguay Round will establish an open, rule-based multilateral trading system which will enable trade to be carried out in a stable and predictable environ ment. A GATT secretariat study has estimated that the greates increases are likely to be in trade in textiles, agricul tural products and products of the food processing industry. The same Study has estimated the increase in global trade (at the end of ten years) to be more than 700 billion dollars.

Members of GATT enjoy the protection of the multilateral Dispute Settlement Mechanism and are therefore better placed to withstand unilateral pressures in areas covered by the multilateral Agreement.

The most competitive sectors of industry would stand to gain the most, and the technology used is only one of the factors determining competitiveness.

Non-product specific and product specific subsidies

6276. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI ANANTRAY DEV-
SHANKER DAVE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of non-product specific and product specific subsidies as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are differences among agricultural econo mists on the methodology of calculating